

colour, and in the same characters from other Cassowaries' eggs in our museum, some deposited by birds in the Menagerie at Schönbrunn, others collected by Baron Ch. Hügel during his voyages, and others obtained by Herr v. Scala in India.

From an egg of *Casuaris bennettii* which we received in the year 1865 in exchange from the Zoological Society of London, and from the figure published in the 'Proceedings' of the Zoological Society, 1858, p. 144, the egg of *C. beccarii* is distinguished by its superior length, while it is of almost equal breadth; the tubercles are set closer; and the colour of the shell is pale olive, and not buff.

XXXIII.—On the Genus *Furnarius*.

By A. von PELZELN, H.M.B.O.U.

FURNARIUS, Vieill. 1816.

(*Opetiorhynchus*, Temm. 1820. *Figulus*, Spix, 1824. *Ipnodomus*, Gloger, 1842.)

Rostrum capitis circa longitudine, gracile, compressum; culmine curvato, apice haud dentato, gonyde fere recta, naribus patulis, ovatis. *Remiges* 1^{us}–3^{um} sensim longiores, 4^{us} et 5^{us} longissimi. *Cauda* breviuscula, quadrata vel parum graduata. *Tarsus* multo longior quam digitus medius, scutellus latis tectus. *Digit*i laterales æquales, exterior basi conjunctus, posterior medii fere longitudinis, ungue curvato.

A. Pileo a dorso colore diverso.

a. Pileo brunneo.

Dorso brunnescenti-badio; ala 4"; rostro fortiore

1. *F. badius*.

Dorso rufescenti-badio; ala 3½"; rostro debiliore

2. *F. albogularis*.

Dorso ferrugineo, castaneo vel cinnamomeo.

Major: dorso in cinnamomeum vergente, pectore ferrugineo, remige primo absque macula; ala 3" 6"', rostro 1"; pedibus pallidis

3. *F. leucopus*.

Major: pileo et dorso clarioribus, remige primo macula rufa in pogonio interiore; ala 3" 3–4"', rostro 11–12"'; pedibus pallidis..

4. *F. assimilis*.

Major: dorso obscure ferrugineo, pectore saturate fulvo; ala $3\frac{1}{2}''$, rostro $14'''$; pedibus pallidis 5. *F. torridus*.

Major: notæo castaneo, gastræo albo; ala $3''$ $5'''$; pedibus nigris 6. *F. pileatus*.

Minor: dorso cinnamomeo, pectore isabellino; ala $3''$, rostro $9\frac{1}{2}'''$; pedibus violaceo-griseis 7. *F. minor*.

b. Pileo griseo.

Dorso pallide ferrugineo, pectore parum clariore; ala $3''$ $7'''$, rostro $13'''$; pedibus pallidis 8. *F. agnatus*.

Dorso pallido, fere ochraceo, gastræo albido vix ochraceo tincto; ala $3''$ $8'''$, rostro $15'''$. 9. *F. longirostris*.

B. Pileo dorso concolori.

Notæo cinnamomeo, pileo haud cristato; ala $3''$ $7'''$ 10. *F. figulus*.

Notæo cinereo-fusco hinc inde ferrugineo induto, pileo cristato; ala $3''$ $\frac{1}{2}'''$ 11. *F. tricolor*.

† 1. FURNARIUS RADIUS (Licht.).

Pileo brunneo, regione auriculari parum clariore, dorso alisque supra brunnescenti-badiis, cauda ferruginea, loris et superciliis parum distinctis isabellinis; gutture albo, gastræo reliquo badio vel albescente, in pectore magis saturato; subalaribus ferrugineis; subcaudalibus totis vel saltem ad apices albis; rostro robusto, obscure corneo, mandibulæ basi albida; pedibus brunneo-corneis. Longit. $7\frac{1}{2}''$ – $8''$, alæ $4''$, caudæ parum graduatæ $2''$ 7 – $10'''$, rostri a rictu 12 – $13'''$, a naribus $6\frac{1}{2}''$ – $7'''$, tars. $15'''$.

? *Turdus fulvus*, Commerson.

? *Le Fournier*, Buffon, Hist. Ois. vi. 523.

? *Le Fournier de Buenos Ayres*, Pl. Enl. 739*.

? *Merops rufus*, Gmel. Syst. i. 468. n. 20.

? *Hornero*, Azara, no. 221†.

* The coloration of Buffon's "Fournier de Buenos Ayres" resembles more that of *F. figulus* than that of *F. badius*; the crown of the head seems to be not darker than the back; a superciliary stripe occurring in both species is not visible in Buffon's figure; the dimensions, however, and the habitat would agree with *F. badius*. Under these circumstances I must accede to Professor Reichenbach's use of the name "*badius*, published in 1823," which belongs undoubtedly to the present species.

† It is difficult to say with certainty whether Azara's bird is *F. badius* or *F. figulus*: that he mentions white colour on the breast and abdomen

Turdus badius, Licht. Verz. Doubl. 1823, p. 40. n. 451.

Opetiorhynchus isabellinus, Temm. MS. in Mus. Vindob.

Furnarius rufus, d'Orb. et Lafr. Synops. p. 20, et d'Orb. Voyage, p. 250 (partim); Darwin, Voy. Beagle, p. 64 (nest, biology); Burmeister, Journ. f. Ornith. 1853, p. 167 (nidification); idem, Thiere Bras. iii. 3 (part.); Cab. u. F. Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. 23; Burmeister, Journ. f. Orn. 1860, p. 248; Sclater & Salvin, Proc. Z. S. 1868, p. 40 (coll. Hudson); Sclater & Salvin, Exotic Orn. p. 7; Chrysanthus Sternberg, Journ. f. Orn. 1869, p. 262 (biology, nest); Gray, Hand-list, i. 165. sp. 2176 (part.); L. Holtz, Journ. f. Orn. 1870, p. 8 (egg); Hudson, Proc. Z. S. 1872, p. 605 (defence of the nest against *Progne tapera* in the Argentine Republic); Sclater & Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotropic. 61; H. Durnford, Ibis, 1876, p. 160 (nest), et 1877, p. 179; E. Gibson, ib. 1880, p. 16 (biology, nest, egg); H. Durnford, ib. 1880, p. 416 (Tucuman).

Furnarius badius (Licht.), Reichenbach, Scansoriae, p. 202. n. 492, t. 543. f. 3709; Pelzeln, Sitzungsber. k. Akad. Wiss. 1859, xxxii. 114 (Natterer's notices); idem, Ornith. Brasil. p. 34.

Hab. Republica Argentina (Paraguay?) et Bras. mer.: Buenos Ayres, February (*Commerson*), November to January (*Ch. Sternberg*, *H. Durnford*, *E. Gibson*); on the La Plata, Tucuman, Paraguay (*Azara*); Tucuman (*H. Durnford*); Banda oriental (*Darwin*); Conchitas, Republica Argentina (*Hudson*); Fazenda Meinarte, on the foot of the Itacolomi and La Plata States (*Burmeister*); San Paulo (*Sello* teste *Licht.*); Rio Janeiro (*Natterer*).

A typical specimen (female) received in 1824 from the Museum at Berlin is almost whitish on the abdomen; and its underside is in general paler, as in the two individuals (male and female) collected by Natterer.

would plead for the latter; but the different hue of head and neck, the coloration of the body and tail seem to be in favour of *F. badius*. So far as I am aware, moreover, *F. figulus* is only known from the province of Bahia. The data are not sufficient to prove which species Azara's description refers to; but the localities mentioned seem to show that he speaks of the true *F. badius*.

As stated by Messrs. Selater and Salvin, this species seems confined to the south, and to occur only in the Argentine Republic, Paraguay (?), and Southern Brazil, whereas the following is an inhabitant of Minas Geraes, Central Brazil (tableland), and probably Bolivia.

2. *FURNARIUS ALBOGULARIS* (Spix).

Pilco brunneo, regione auriculari, dorso alisque supra rufescenti-badiis, secundariis magis rufis, cauda ferruginea, loris et superciliis parum distinctis isabellinis; gutture albo, gastræo reliquo ochraceo badio, abdomine nonnunquam albido*; subalaribus ferrugineis; subcaudalibus totis vel saltem ad apices albis; rostro brevior, debiliore, magis recto quam in specie præcedente, obscure corneo, mandibulæ basi albida, pedibus brunneo-corneis. Longit. 7''-7'' 5''', alæ 3'' 3-6''', caudæ magis graduatæ 2'' 6-7''', rectricibus extimis 4-6''' brevioribus, rostri a rictu 12-13''', a naribus 5½''-7''', tars. 13-15'''.

A *F. badio* statura minore, imprimis alis brevioribus, rostro debiliore et colore magis rufescente diversus.

Figulus albogularis, Spix, Av. Bras. i. (1824) 76, t. 78.

Furnarius rufus, Vieill. Gal. des Ois. i. 301, t. 182; d'Orb. et Lafr. Synops. 20, et d'Orb. Voyage, p. 250 (part.), t. 55. f. 2 (nest); Burmeister, Thiere Bras. iii. 3 (part.); Selater, Cat. A. B. 147; Gray, Hand-list. i. 165. sp. 2176 (part.).

Opetiorhynchus ruficaudus, Pr. Neuw. Beitr. iii. 671.

Furnarius badius (part.), Reichenbach, Scansoriæ, pp. 202 et 544, f. 5713-14 (ic. *Spixii*).

Furnarius badius, var., Pelzeln, Sitzungsber. k. Akad. Wiss. xxxiv. 671 (Natterer's notices).

Furnarius commersoni, Pelzeln, Orn. Bras. 34; Selater et Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop. 61, et Proc. Z. S. 1879, p. 619.

Hab. Brasilia occidentalis et centralis, Bolivia: Rio Verde in Minas Geraes (*Spix*); Minas Geraes (*Freireiss* teste *Pr.*

* Spix describes the underside of the male ferruginous, that of the female whitish ochraceous. Our specimens show no difference between the sexes; but there are males with the belly in some cases darker, in others more whitish. A female collected by Natterer (Cuyaba, May 1824) is distinguished by the whitish tips of the feathers on the back and breast, and by the belly being almost white—evidently a tendency to albinism.

Neww.; Tenente Borges, Uruguay, and Cuyaba (*Natterer*), Bolivia (*d'Orbigny** et *Bridges*); Tilotilo, prov. Yungas (*Buckley*).

† 3. *FURNARIUS LEUCOPUS*, Swains.

Pileo et regione auriculari obscure brunneis; dorso, alis supra caudaque ferrugineis in cinnamomeum vergentibus; remige primo nigro absque macula; subalaribus minoribus ferrugineis, majoribus albis; loris, superciliis latis et gutture pure albis, gastræo reliquo ochraceo, pectore in ferrugineum vergente, abdomine medio et subcaudalibus albis; rostri maxilla et mandibulæ apice obscuris, mandibula reliqua pallida; pedibus flavido-albis. Longit. $6\frac{1}{2}''$, alæ $3'' 6'''$, caudæ $2'' 4-6'''$, rostri a rictu $12-13'''$, tars. $11-12'''$.

Furnarius leucopus, Swains. Two Cent. p. 325. 133, t. 67a; Caban. in Schomb. Reise n. Guiana, iii. 688; Reichenbach, Scansoriæ, p. 204. sp. 498, p. 543. f. 3711; Caban. et F. Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. 23; Selater et Salvin, Exot. Orn. p. 8; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras. 35 (part.); Gray, Hand-list, sp. 2178; Selater et Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop. 61.

Hab. Guiana et Brasilia septentrionalis: Guiana (*Swainson* et *Schomburgk*); Forte do Rio Branco, January, December, Rio Amajau, September (*Natterer*).

† 4. *FURNARIUS ASSIMILIS*, Cabanis et F. Heine.

F. leucopodi similis, sed paulo minor, pileo minus obscure brunneo, corpore supra lætius ferrugineo; pectore rufescentiore, et remigis primi in pogonio interno macula rufa minore differt. Longit. $6\frac{1}{2}''$, alæ $3'' 3-4'''$, caudæ $2'' 5'''$, rostri a rictu $11-12'''$, tars. $12-13'''$.

Opetiorhynchus ferrugineus, *Natterer*, Cat. MS.

Opetiorhynchus rufus, Thienemann, Fortpflanzungsgesch. 136 (description of the two nests collected by *Natterer*).

Furnarius leucopus, Pelzeln, in Sitzungsab. k. Akad. Wiss.

* *D'Orbigny* enumerates the following localities:—South of the La Plata, Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, frontier of Paraguay, Chiquitos, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, plains of Central Bolivia, Cochabamba, Valle Grande, Bolivian Andes, at an altitude of more than 3000 metres. Which of these localities belong to the present and which to the preceding species it is not possible to decide without examination of the specimens.

Wien, xxxii. (1858) 322 (nests), and xxxiv. (1859) 115 (Natterer's notices); idem, Orn. Bras. 35 (partim).

Furnarius assimilis, Cab. et F. Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. (1859-60) 22; Gray, Hand-list, sp. 2184; Selater et Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop. 61.

Hab. Brasilia centralis: Brasilia (*mus. Hein.*), Cuyaba, March, June (*Natterer*).

In the same manner as *F. badius* in the south takes the place of *F. albogularis*, *F. assimilis* on the central tableland of Brazil represents *F. leucopus*, which is peculiar to Northern Brazil and Guiana. The *Furnarius* from Mato Grosso mentioned in Castelnau's Expedition (*vide* Journ. f. Orn. 1857, p. 46) perhaps belongs to *F. assimilis*.

5. FURNARIUS TORRIDUS, Selater & Salvin.

Pileo et capitis lateribus brunneis; dorso, tectricibus alarum et cauda obscure ferrugineis; primariis fusco-nigricantibus, omnium (extimo excepto) basibus in pogonio interno pallide ferrugineis; loris et superciliis indistinctis albidis; subtus fulvus, pectore magis saturato; gutture, ventre medio et subalaribus pure albis; rostro rufo, basi albicante; pedibus corneis. Longit. 7'', alæ 3'' 6'', caudæ 2'' 2'', rostri a rictu (linea recta) 14'', tars. 14''.

Furnarius torridus, Selater et Salvin, Proc. Z. S. 1866, p. 183; Exotic Ornith. 1869, pp. 7 et 8, t. 4; Nomencl. Av. Neotrop. 61; Bartlett, Proc. Z. S. 1873, p. 268 (eggs and nest).

Hab. ad Ucayali sup. et inf. et S. Cruz (*Bartlett*); Pebas (*Hauxwell*).

Through the kindness of my friend Mr. Selater I have been enabled to examine a typical specimen of this species obtained by Mr. Bartlett on the Lower Ucayali.

—6. FURNARIUS PILEATUS, Selater et Salvin.

Pileo obscure brunneo, superciliis albis, corpore supra castaneo; remigibus nigris rufo bifasciatis; rectricibus castaneis, macula in pogonio interiore nigra præditis; subtus albus, lateraliter ochraceo perfusus; rostro corneo, mandibula ad basin albicante; pedibus nigris. Longit. 6'' 8'', alæ 3'' 5'', caudæ 2'' 4'', tars. 1'' 1''.

F. figulo affinis, sed pileo brunneo et pedibus majoribus diversus (*Sclater et Salvin*).

Furnarius pileatus, Sclater et Salvin, Proc. Z. S. 1878, p. 139.

Hab. Santarem, Amazons (*Steere*).

7. *FURNARIUS MINOR*, Natterer.

Pileo et regione auriculari brunneis (vix cinerascens); dorso, alis supra caudaque cinnamomeis; subalaribus minoribus pallide cinnamomeis, majoribus albis; loris et superciliis albidis; gutture, ventre et subcaudalibus albis; pectore et lateribus corporis isabellinis; rostro brevi, brunneo-corneo, mandibulæ basi albida; pedibus violaceo-griseis. Longit. 5'' 8''', alæ 3'', caudæ 1'' 9''', rostri a rictu 9½'', tars. 11'''.

Furnarius (Opetiorhynchus) minor, Natterer; Pelzeln, Sitzungsber. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, xxxi. (1858) 321, et xxxiv. (1859) 115 (Natterer's notices); Sclater et Salvin, Proc. Z. S. 1866, p. 183, et Exot. Orn. p. 8; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras. 35; Gray, Hand-list, sp. 2182; Sclater et Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotr. p. 61; Bartlett, Proc. Z. S. 1873, p. 270 (eggs and nest, with a woodcut of the nest).

Furnarius pelzelni, Giebel, Thesaurus Ornith. ii. 217.

Hab. Amazonia superior: Rio Madeira infra Rio Mabissy, November (*Natterer*); Nauta, Peruvia or. et S. Cruz (*Bartlett*).

† 8. *FURNARIUS AGNATUS*, Sclater et Salvin.

Pileo griseo; capitis lateribus, dorso, alarum tectricibus minoribus, secundariis et cauda tota pallide ferrugineis; alarum tectricibus majoribus, primariorum sex externarum parte apicali et reliquarum fascia transversali lata mediana nigris; loris, superciliis et gutture albis; abdomine pallide ferrugineo, pectore et subalaribus magis rufescentibus; rostro et pedibus pallide flavis. Longit. 6'', alæ 3'' 7''', caudæ 2'' 1''', rostri a rictu 13'''.

Sp. *F. leucopodi* maxime affinis, sed supra pallidior et pileo grisescente, alis longioribus et abdomine rufescente diversa (*Sclater et Salvin*).

Furnarius agnatus, Sclater et Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neo-

trop. 1873, pp. 61 et 159; Salvin et Godman, *Ibis*, 1879, p. 197 (nota), et 1880, p. 170.

Hab. Columbia: S. Marta et Valle Dupar (*Joad, mus. Sclater*); Sierra Nevada de S. Marta (*Simons*).

I owe to Mr. Sclater's kindness the opportunity of examining the two typical specimens of this species.

9. *FURNARIUS LONGIROSTRIS*, Pelzeln*.

Pilco griseo; capitis lateribus et dorso pallide ferrugineis, hoc fere ochraceo; alis supra caudaque cinnamomeis, primariorum sex externorum parte apicali et reliquorum fascia transversali lata mediana nigris; subalaribus minoribus ferrugineis, majoribus albis; loris, stria superciliari et gutture albis; gastræo reliquo albedo, vix ochraceo lavato; rostri maxilla pallide cornea, mandibula albida; pedibus albidis. Longit. 6" 4"', alæ 3" 8"', caudæ 2", rostri a rictu 15"', tars. 1".

Furnarius longirostris, Pelzeln, Sitzungsber. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien, xxi. (1856) p. 158, t. ii. f. 2.

Furnarius cinnamomeus (Less.), Sclater, Proc. Z. S. 1860, p. 277; idem, Cat. Am. B. p. 147; Sclater et Salvin, Exot. Orn. p. 8; Gray, Hand-list, sp. 2179; Sclater et Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop. 61; Giebel, Thes. Orn. ii. 215; Taczanowski, Proc. Z. S. 1877, pp. 323, 333, et 751 (egg).

Furnarius griseiceps, Caban. et F. Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. 23.

Hab. Venezuela (?) (*Mus. Vindob.*); Guayaquil, Ecuador (*Delattre* †); Babahoyo, Ecuador (*Fraser*); Peru (*Mus. Hein.*); Tumbes, N.W. Peru (*Jelski et Stolzmann*).

* The identity of this bird with *Picolaptes cinnamomeus*, Less. (Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 433; *Campylorhynchus cinnamomeus*, Gray, Gen. Birds, p. 159), from Guayaquil, appears doubtful. Lesson says that the bird is of the same form and size as his *Grimpie zoné* (Cent. Zool. t. 70), which is distinguished by its long tail; he describes the head as rufous-brown (not grey), and makes no mention of the very different superciliary stripe. Lesson describes also the upperside as cinnamomeous, the underside as ochraceous: but these differences would be of less importance; for our specimen is in much-worn plumage, and the back especially is evidently growing paler.

† Mr. Sclater told me, in a letter dated 7th November, 1858, that a specimen collected by M. Delattre in Guayaquil is preserved in the Derby Museum at Liverpool.

† 10. *FURNARIUS FIGULUS* (Licht.).

Pileo haud cristato; dorso, alis supra caudaque cinnamomeis, regione auriculari obscure brunnea; loris, stria superciliari, gutture et abdomine medio albis, gastræo reliquo ochraceo-albido; rostro nigrescente, mandibulæ basi pallida; pedibus brunneo-corneis. Longit. $6\frac{1}{2}''$, alæ $3''$ $4-6'''$, caudæ $2''$ $7-9'''$, rostri a rictu $11-12'''$, tars. $12'''$.

Obs. Rectrices nonnunquam apicem versus macula nigra obsoleta præditæ.

Turdus figulus, Ill., Licht. Verz. Doubl. 1823, p. 40. sp. 450.

Furnarius superciliaris, Lesson, Trait. d'Orn. (1831), 307; Reichenbach, Scansoriæ, p. 204. sp. 497, t. 543. f. 3710.

Opetiorhynchus rufus, Pr. Neuwied, Beitr. iii. 2, 667; Thienemann, Fortpflanzungsgesch. 136 (egg, nest).

Furnarius figulus (Illig.), Gray, Gen. Birds, i. 132; Reichenbach, Scansoriæ, p. 202. sp. 493, t. 544. f. 3712 (ic. Buffonii); Burmeister, Th. Bras. iii. 4; Cab. et F. Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. 23; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras. 34; Selater et Salvin, Exot. Orn. p. 7; Gray, Hand-list, sp. 2177; Selater et Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop. 61.

Hab. Brasilia meridionalis orientalis: Bahia (*Lichtenstein*, *Sellow* in Mus. Vindob., Mus. Hein.); Jiquiriga apud Bahia et Jaguaripact apud Nazareth das Farinhas (*Pr. Neuwied*).

11. *FURNARIUS TRICOLOR*, Döring.

Pileo cristato et corpore supra cinereo-brunneis, ferrugineo imprimis in fronte et in uropygio lavatis, cauda ferruginea; gula, abdomine medio et subcaudalibus albis, pectore et lateribus corporis isabellinis. Longit. alæ $3''$ $1'''$, caudæ $2''$ $6'''$, rostri a fronte $7'''$, tars. $13'''$.

Furnarius tricolor, Döring, MS.; Cabanis, Journ. f. Orn. 1878, p. 196; Selater, Proc. Z. S. 1879, p. 461.

Hab. Sierra de Cordova in Republica Argentina (*Döring*).

APPENDIX.

Species dubiæ vel ad alia genera pertinentes:—

FURNARIUS MELANOTIS, Swains. Two Cent. 324. 132; Reichenbach, Scansoriæ, p. 203. sp. 494: e Brasilia interiore et Bahia.

The identity of *F. melanotis* with *F. figulus*, assumed by most authors, seems to me not beyond doubt; for Swainson describes (according to Reichenbach's translation) the top of the head as blackish brown.

FURNARIUS LONGIPENNIS, Swains. Two Cent. 356. 207; Reichenbach, loc. cit. 204; Gray, Hand-list, sp. 2186.—Peru.

“FURNARIUS TENUIROSTRIS, Pelzeln,” Gray, Hand-list, sp. 2183; Giebel, Thes. Orn. i. 217.

Evidently a *lapsus calami*, perhaps for *F. longirostris*.

FURNARIUS GRISEUS, Swains. loc. cit. 325, = *Campylorhynchus griseus*.

FURNARIUS FASCIATUS, Swains. loc. cit. 351, = *Campylorhynchus fasciatus*, Reichenbach.

FURNARIUS LEUCOPTERUS (Jard. et Selby), Reichenbach, loc. cit. 205, = *Anabates leucopterus* (Jard. et Selby).

OPETIORHYNCHUS RECTIROSTRIS, Pr. Neuw. Beitr. iii. 2. 679.

Furnarius rectirostris, Reichenbach, loc. cit. 204. sp. 495; Burmeister, Th. Bras. iii. 5; Gray, Hand-list, sp. 2180.

This bird, distinguished by its graduated tail and the shape of the bill, should, as Burmeister has already remarked, form the type of a distinct genus.

XXXIV. Remarks on the recently described Parrots of the genus *Chrysotis*. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., F.R.S.

THE American Parrots of the genus *Chrysotis* have always been an attractive group to me; and I have examined a large number of specimens of them, both alive in zoological gardens, and stuffed in various museums which I have visited. Having lately had the opportunity of studying several typical examples of some of the more recently described species of the group, I have a few notes to submit on them.

In his great work on Parrots, Dr. Finsch recognizes 32 species of the genus *Chrysotis*. In our ‘Nomenclator’ Mr.